NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1896.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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# FARCE COMEDY IN SARATOGA MANY MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACHINE-MADE PLATT BOOM FOR GOVERNOR.

TARTED IN THE SOUTHERN TIER AND WORKED ON LINES MADE FAMILIAR BY HILL-NOW

THE "IRRESISTIBLE DEMAND" APPEARS

PLATT AND WITHERBEE, THE

LATEST TICKET TALKED OF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ] gatoga, Aug. 24.-Apparently Mr. Platt intends to nominate himself for Governor. Possessing a majority in the Republican State Convention, he sees no good reason, seemingly, why Thomas C. Platt should not be honored with the and Louis F. Payn and other intimate political friends of Mr. Platt say to-night he would accept the nomination for Governor, there will be no other candidate for the position, to all present

Roberts, of Buffalo, one of the candidates for Governor, said to Mr. Platt: "If you are a candidate for Governor I shall not permit the use of my name, for I do not wish to be scalp cuts; will die. rolled over by a political Juggernaut. You have the majority of the convention in your possession, and therefore it would be useless to resist."

It will be observed that Mr. Roberts did not say he would withdraw in Mr. Platt's favor, but merely that, being certain of defeat, he did not care to invite a vote on the question.

George W. Aldridge and Hamilton Fish said yesterday that they would "gladly retire in Mr. Platt's favor." "Undoubtedly," said Mr. Payn, "their word holds good to-day as well as yester-

No attention has been paid to Mr. Fish and Mr. Aldridge as candidates, since it was announced by those who attended a conference of Mr. Platt's close followers this afternoon that he would be nominated to-morrow, and that he would accept the nomination. Timothy E. Elisworth has not been regarded as a candidate, since a letter was printed from him advocating Mr. Platt's nomination for Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton assumed the same position as Controller Roberts, and said he should not face certain defeat as a candidate for Governor against Mr. Platt, and therefore should not permit the use of his name if Mr. Platt should be

James W. Wadaworth said: "I should have a large support if Mr. Platt should not come before the convention as a candidate, but I consider that he is now a candidate, and is certain of a nomination. I therefore shall not permit the use of my name as a candidate." Archie E. Baxter said he should have the supfort of fifteen counties if Mr. Platt should not be a candidate, but he believed that Mr. Platt would be nominated by acclamation, and, there fore, he would not be a candidate. John didate if Mr. Platt should be a candidate.

Mr. Platt thus, apparently, will have no opposition to-morrow if he authorizes the presentation of his name as a candidate for Gov-

## FOR SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET.

has not yet been revealed. The friends of Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, are seeking the nomination for him, and Senator Stranahan, of Fulton, Oswego County, and ex-Senator Titus Sheard, of Herkimer County, are candidates. There is talk, also, of nominating Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, if he will accept a renomination, or John N. Scatcherd, of Buf-

Judge Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse, will be renominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals by acclamation, having no opponent.

Mr. Platt reserves his final decision upon his own candidacy until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Some politicians think that possibly, then, having secured the advertisement of a seemingly unanimous desire by the Republican State convention, that he shall be a candidate for Governor, he will suddenly spring some new candidate for Governor upon the convention and decline the nomination himself. But the general belief to-night is that he will take the nomination himself.

"He would hardly humiliate all the candidates by forcing them to withdraw as he has done," said one of the candidates to-night, "and then say to them, after he had them humbled, that he graciously authorized them once more to become candidates."

Experienced politicians say that if Mr. Plait takes it, his campaign for the comination of Governor will bear a cucious likeness to that of office in 1894. Mr. Hill became a candidate, as is now known, some six months before the Democratic State Convention was held. He then gathered within his control most of the delegates to the convention. As the time for the meeting of the convention approached, he brought out two or three weak candidates for the nomination and jumped them about before the eyes of the delegates. One after the other of these candidates were retired or reduced in strength, and finally there was a "spontaneous demand" that Mr. Hill should accept the nom-Ination. He resisted; he did not desire the nomination; it would be a great sacrifice to accept It, and then, finally, the convention was "stampeded" for him and he "unwillingly" accepted the nomination—and was beaten 140,000 votes.

ures, and they will be recalled 'f he directs his followers to nominate him for Governor to-morrow As in the case of Mr. Hill, he mas gathered the control of two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention. Moreover, he 'ras permitted some weak "Organization candidates" to prance about in the political field of the State And now pressure is being put upon him to accept the nomination. A pathetic pict-ure was drawn this afternoon to The Triband bent with anxiety over the terrible trial of standing up against his party's appeal to him to come forward and rescue it by accepting the nomination for Governor The Tribune's representative had the curiosity to go over to Mr. Platt's room, and found that gentleman In apparently the sound at of health and laugh ing and chatting with his supporters in high good humor. There were no cares of State Weighing down Mr. Platt. In fact, he looked like the boy who had 'put in his t'umb and pulled out a plum," and was rejoicing over the fact that he was soon going to eat it.

There are some signs that Mr. Platt has care fully prepared for his own "popular nomination" for Governor, if he deemed it best to make it at this convention. For instance, two weeks ago Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Quigg and Cornelius Van Cott, after a visit to Mr. Platt, announced as their own notion that he ought to be nominated for Governor. This announcement was treated as a jocular one, and after the public had digested the "feeler," Mr. Platt said that those "bad boys" must stop joking, but the rural Platt press began debating the fitness of Mr. Platt for Governor. Mr. Platt acted as though annoyed; he had no thought of becoming

AN EXPRESS TRAIN DASHES INTO FREIGHT CARS AND KILLS NOBODY.

FOUR PERSONS ARE PROBABLY FATALLY IN-JURED, HOWEVER-A COLLISION ON THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.-The through express train from Chicago on the Pittsburg and Western Rallroad, which was due in this city af 12:35 p. m., was wrecked at Valencia, a small station twenty miles west of here, at 11:30 o'clock to-day, and more than a score of passengers were injured, four of whom may die.

Just before the passenger train reached that place there was a collision of freight trains which threw a number of freight cars on to the main track, and the express train, coming slong at the Thomas C. Flate should be rate of thirty miles an hour, plunged into the nomination for the great office named. And his rate of thirty miles an hour, plunged into the wers applaud his choice. If Mr. Platt author- wrecked freight cars. Nearly every car of the followers appear in the convention. express was wrecked, and the escape of the passengers from instant death is remarkable. The

Mrs. W. B. Marsh, aged fifty years, of Talmage, Ohio; compound fracture of frontal bone, skull appearance, before the convention. As James A. crushed and brain protruding; will probably die. John Curry, age forty years, a farmer of Pleasant Hill, Penn., lower faw fracture !, throat cut, muscles of tongue and throat paratyzed and

> Mrs. J. W. Morse, age thirty-six years, of Lodi, Ohio, lower jaw, cheekbone and collar-hone fractured and wrist injured; recovery doubtful. Miss Maud Bennett, age nineteen years, of No.

contusion of left temple, nose cut and bruised The following were also more or less injured: Walter Smith, Mrs. E. M. Cramer, Belle Cramer, Jennie Cramer, Grant Culbert, D. B. Schantz, G. D. Huston, E. J. Smith, J. H. Weakerling, Miss.

Jennie Smith, Mary Bennett. The injured were brought to the Allegheny General Hospital by a special train.

The Chicago express train does not stop at Valencia, and was running at the rate of about forty miles an hour, when the engineer first discovered the obstruction on the tracks

He reversed the engine and applied the brakes, but, though the speed of the express was diminished somewhat, it struck the freight cars on the main track with frightful force, and freight cars and engine rolled in a great mass of torn wood and iron over an embankment

The engineer and fireman of the express, when they saw that a collision was inevitable, jumped and escaped with severe injuries. The tender, mail, express and passenger coaches piled up over each other and rolled down the embankment on the wrecked engine and freight cars. Clouds of steam and smoke from the disabled engine enveloped the scene, and added to the distress of the injured, pinfoned in the wreck, who feared the debris would take fire and burn them alive.

freight train and people of Valencia, who were near at hand when the accident occurred, rushed to the aid of the injured, and a special train with surgeons was at once dispatched from Allegheny to the scene of the wre-k. The freigh cars which were struck by the express trait were heavily loaded with long fron piping. These heavy fron tubes were hurled with great force through the sides or the day coaches, and most of the fatal injuries to passengers were produced by them.

## DEFENDING THE BROTHERHOODS.

CHIEF ARTHUR AND OTHERS REPLY TO THE AS-SAULTS OF DEBS AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 24.-The union meeting of the railroad brotherhoods yesterday was made sensational by reason of the fact that the local tradesunions declined the invitation to attend, and did so in such terms as to cause Chief Arthur, of the enin such terms as to cause Chief Arthur, of the engineers, and Grand Master Sargent, of the firemen, to make bitter replies to the assaults on the old brotherhoods. There were four hundred or five hundred realized men present. The Terre Haute tradesunions were not represented by as many as a dozen men Sargent showed his feelings in the intense way in which he defended his organization from the implication that it had not been fraternal in its relations with trades-unions. Sargent said the Firemen's Brotherhood takes no exception to the views of others in regard to labor, but it will not permit to go unchallenged the assertion that it is dying and in disgrace. Referring to the political issues of the year, he said the men should discuss the issues among themselves without regard to party.

mong themselves without regard to party. assertion that he was there to defend the engineers. He had seen the statement that he had said the brotherhood is not a labor organization, and he wanted to brand it as a wicked falsehood. He has always said it was a labor organization, composed of men representing a branch of labor he considered to be skilled labor. It is true it is confined to one class of labor. If all classes of labor were thoroughly organized in their respective classes, there would be no difficulty in each securing its demands.

Mr. Arthur sala:

I advise men to shun saloons and gambling dens. If that is preaching aristocracy I am an aristocrat, If thad my way I would close all the saloons, and there would be no occasion for a Keeley institute. The workingmen are their own worst enemies, but the brotherhoods are making better men of the men in the train service. It is said that the Engineers' Brotherhood has failed to give protection to its members. Wherever it has so failed it has been because of the perfidy and treachery of the members themselver on the road where the grievance existed.

this statement. This was in reference to the statement by Debs recently that thirty engineers had the policy of the managers of that system to drive the policy of the managers of that system to drive organized labor off the system, and that no attempt was made by Arthur to protect them. Chief Arthur said that the brotherhood had paid \$6,00,000 insurance. To-day it has 107 written contracts with railroad companies as to wages. In one year it expelled 270 members for drunkenness, and it was steadily raising the moral standard of engineers. Chief Clark, of the conductors, Grand Master Morrissey, of the trailmen, and Secretary Austin, of the Order of Telegraphers, also spoke.

# of the American Legion of Honor in this city was held to-day to protest against the increased number

of assessments. The statement was made that Ben-jamin Cohen, president of the Virginia Rock Spring Company, by his attorneys, had filed a libel against the order in Boston, asking for a receiver. The meeting approved his action, and it was decided to send a lawyer to Boston to represent the protesting Baltimore members.

## BICYCLISTS KILLED IN CROWDED STREETS

casualties were added yesterday to the long list of accidents that have befallen bicyclists in crowded streets. One youth was mangled beneath the wheels on Klahe Creek, in the extreme southern part of on Klahe Creek, in the extreme southern part of wayne County, a riot occurred Saturday night between railway tracks was ground to pieces by the engine of a freight train. One young woman, a visitor in the city, lies with broken limbs in a hospital: another, who was in collision with a vehicle, is nursing injuries from a hard fall on the park driveway. Many minor accidents, the greater number of which is unreported, took place, marring the pleasures of a Sunday's recreation. The dead are the pleasures of a Sunday's recreation. The dead are as follows: Abram Smith, killed by a Garfield-ave troias follows: Aoram Smith, killed by a Garheid-ave trol-ley-ear; undentified man, killed by a train near Elim-hurst. The injured are Albert Glassman, burt in a collision on Garfield Park racetrack. Jessie F. Mc-Kay, of Indianapolis, seriously injured by an Evans-ton trolley-ear; Patrick Milchell and Mary Mitchell were in collision with a surrey in Lincoln Park, and an unidentified rider, injured in a collision on Gar-field Park preetrack.

EX-SENATOR WINSLOWS WIFE KILLED. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 24 (Special).-Mrs. Winslow, wife of ex-State Senator Bradley Winslow, was killed in a runaway accident here to-day. She did not live with her husband. Her daughter, thirty-five years old, was recently married to Mr. Johnson, of Pitts-burg, a millionaire, seventy years old. ROBBERIES IN ST. LUKE'S.

TWO EMPLOYES OF THE HOSPITAL AR-RESTED FOR STEALING FROM PATIENTS.

Sergeant Cooney and Detectives Nash and Kenney, of the West One-hundred-and-twentyfifth-st. station, went to St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, at 11 o'clock last night, and arrested Henry Backman and John Burke, on suspicion of having stolen articles from patients in the institution. Backman was a porter and the other prisoner an e-Backman accused the other prisoner, but the latter denied all knowledge of the thefts. After being taken to ' e police station, Backman said | Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, to that his fellow-prisoner was not guilty and prac- G. G. Benedict: tically confessed that he himself was at fault. The arrest is the culmination of a long investigation by Sergea it Cooney, who is temporarily in command at the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. sta n, and Detectives Nash and

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, informed the police that many articles belonging to patients had mysteriously disappeared, and the doctor feared that some employe or employes of the hospital had organized a plan for systematte robbery of the patients. In accordance with his request the police made the investigation in the most secret manner possible. A patients who had missed articles were requested to preserve secrecy and aid in getting at the bottom of the mystery.

A gold watch which had been stolen from a woman patient was found where it had been hidden. There are other stolen articles which have not been recovered.

Buckman is twenty-three years old, and the

other prisoner is nineteen. They were locked up in separate cells and not allowed to com-municate with each other. They will be ar-raigned in Harlem Court this morning.

## THE BROOKLYN A FLYER.

HER PRELIMINARY TRIAL DEVELOPS AN AVERAGE OF NEARLY TWENTY-ONE KNOTS.

Boston, Aug. 24.-In the preliminary or practice trial to-day the cruiser Brooklyn developed an average speed closely approximating twentyfigures which could have any impartial or valuable bearing. Watches were held by all the officers aboard and also by those members of the Government Trial Board, and close calculations were made from buoy to buoy in the run of eighty-three knots. A comparison of these different figures showed an agreement that the cruiser had averaged a few one-hundredths less than twenty-one knots. The computations ranged from 20.95 to 20.99, the majority, howsettling on 20.97.

The trial was made over the Government official trial course from off Cape Ann. Mass., to a point off Cape Porpoise, Me., and return. The

The Brooklyn which had lain all night off Boston Light, weighed anchor soon after 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Cape Ann a distance of about twenty-five miles. exactly satisfied with the reports from the enfrom Cape Ann was crossed, and the big ship made a wide turn and came back. The signal was then given, and the cruiser on her second stages of the course, and as each buoy was

o-day.

Edwin S Cramp, after the return to-day, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the rehavior of the cruiser, but would make no pre-liction as to the possibilities of the official test

## SURPLUSES SAID TO BE IMPAIRED.

OFFICERS OF THE DIAMOND MATCH AND BISCUIT COMPANIES HERE DO NOT CONFIRM THE NEWS FROM CHICAGO.

e officials of the Diamond Match Company and the New-York Biscult Company in this city did not care to discuss vesterday the news from Chicago pany and should turn out that the company is liable that if it should turn out that the company is liable for purchases of about 14.00 shares of its own stock and is obliged to carry out the deal at prices above 200 the total amount involved will be about \$3,000,000

aggregating about 127,000.

The Diamond Match Company has an office at No 98 Hudson-st. The cashler was in charge when a reporter for The Tribune call of there, and he said that he knew nothing about the doings of the committee further than what he had read in the newspapers. The New York Biscuit Company's principal factory and offices in this city are in Tenth-ave, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts. AN AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR CRISIS. F. R. Moss, the cashler, was seen there yesterday, Baltimore, Aug. 24 (Special). - A meeting of members and he said that he did not think that the surplus of the company was seriously impaired. He said that he has heard nothing officially of the findings that he has heard nothing officially of the findings of the committee. He added that W. H. Moore, the precident of the company, was in Chicago, where of Sourse, the main offices of the company are. The company's plant in Tenth-ave, is an immense ene, and in the rear of the big brick structure is another factory controlled by the company. The company also has a large factory at No. 22 Elizabeth at The general manager of all the local factories is Thomas S. Oliver, but he was not in the city yesterday. He is expected to atrive here either to-day or to-morrow.

# MURDER ENDS A POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

on Klahe Creek, in the extreme southern part of Wayne County, a riot occurred Saturday night be-

Chicago, Aug. 24 -Unable to meet its obligations in nce Exchange Bank early this morning made an assignment to Charles L. Boyd. According to the assignee, the liabilities are about \$160,000, and the assets about the same. The bank is at No. 146 Ranassets about the same. The bank is at No. 148 Randolph-st., in the centre of the Haymarket. It is a corporation organized and managed by Arthur R. Howe and Gustavus Rodenschatz. The capital stock was £0.000. Those interested say that the failure was unexpected by the bankers, while others say the concern has been in a shaky condition for some time. A large majority of the customers of the bank came from the garden farmers, and their losses will be considerable. An angry crowd of farmers who had money denosited in the bank gathered about the doors of the institution soon after the assignment was announced, but they were kept in check by the police.

THE EX-MINISTER VIGOROUSLY DE-NOUNCES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

SOME SLEDGE HAMMER BLOWS AT THE POLICY AND ADVOCATES OF REPUDIATION-HE WILL

VOTE FOR M'KINLEY AND THE REPUBLI-CAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 24,-"The Press" will print to-morrow the following letter from

Newport, R. I., August 22, 1896

Hon. G. G. Benedict.

My Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that under existing conditions there are no ties of party and no difference of opinion upon question of mere policy that will deter me for a moment from giving my vata and my voice as effectually as I can in opposition to Chicago nomination and platform. I cheerfully comply with your suggestion that I should state my view of the subject.

I regard the pending Presidential election as presenting the most dangerous crists that this country has ever encountered. It does not, in my judgment, the supremacy of party, for such considerations are lost sight of in the far greater gravity of the situation. The real issue is one upon which all patriotic men and all who are interested in the prosperity and welfare of the country should find themselves upon one side and opposed to a common enemy. The atupon the life of the Nation. For they would take its life who destroy the means by which it lives-the business of many thousands and the industry of mill-On these we are all, whether rich or poor, high or low, alike dependent. Those who are independently rich are very few in proportion to the 70 .gain their living by some form or other of useful embusiness of the country, for their wealth chiefly consists in investments in its various industries and must

That there should be prosperity in some of these of people and not among others, is impossible. For fected by the same considerations. "Business" is a generic term and comprehends all lawful industries. separably linked together, which must prosper or languish as a whole. When it is stimulated all profi can escape the effect of a general paralysis or fall to difference, if there is any, between business and labor is that the one is the necessary and principal employer of the other. When business flourishes the laborer is in demand; when it declines he stands litle in the

Business of whatever sort in a country like ours. in resources, full of energy and vitality, with all harvests everywhere ready for the sickle, rests chiefly upon two factors—public confidence and a sound and stable currency. When either is, and much when both are impaired or even gravely threatened, business suffers, general depression comes, all industries diminish or cease, and the surest way debase the cur ency and to make it uncertain from much it is going to count for in the near future; to begin with, and to set the other half to fluctuating to

has all the experience of the world to teach him, that his purpose must inevitably be the earliest and the worst sufferers by its consequences, because the less a man has or the less he earns, the more necessary

14,000. Long-needed municipal reforms flour-ished under his administration.

In 1888 he was elected Governor of Missouri by midocean, weary of their privations, be incited by some mischief-maker to scuttle the ship in order to drawn the inmates of the more luxurious cabins, unconscious that they themselves must be equally the victims of the common calamity.

Aside from the financial delusions of the Chicago ctionable. It proposes to repudiate in great part the small resources are intrusted to the faith of the of the world; to destroy the protection we enjoy most honored and, in the last resort, the most neces-National Executive from the repression of lawless violence, and even from the preservation of the very agencies of the Government itself; to violate the restrict the freedom of private contracts in the future. Constitution and the law of the land have with long and laborious assiduity raised for the defence of the common interests and welfare, and to let in upon us the seething and polluted flood of communism, mob-law, bankrupicy, repudiation and anarchy, which it is the chief object of all civilized Governments to ex-

without perceiving the destruction they involve, or without asking themselves what must be the character of the cause that needs to make friends

The only men who can profit by the success of already rich almost beyond the dream of avarice, who have set it on foot and diligently propagated it; and their followers who, if it prevails, will get into office by its means. The rest of us will be ment by which they support their financial proposals is a jargon of stock phrases and vague statements, of false promises and conclusions not related to

It is upon such grounds that it is proposed to abandon the old, cool-headed financial principles that have been established by the experience of all civilized countries, by which all considerable nations firmly abide, and under which this country has attained its unexampled growth and prosperity; covered theories that have conducted the few small countries that have experimented with them ness. I do not believe there is any man whose experience is large enough or whose imagination is vivid enough to predict the extent of the evil consequences which, if adopted, they will entail

concurring in the views I have tried to present, are still considering whether adhesion to the exmore important than the salvation of the public interests. With a man who is content to place his party, right or wrong, above his country, I cannot reason, for we have no ideas in common. But the question still remains. Will the sacrifice preserve the party that makes it? Shall we get, after all, the mess of pottage for which we exchange our

The party is already hopelessly disrupted on the issue presented. We cannot follow both its divisions at the same time however desirable it might On the one side are the old, time-honored principles of the party, under which all its great traditions have been generated and which all its illustrious leaders have advocated. Chief and foremost among those principles always in times past has

E. J. PHELPS ON THE ISSUE. of dollars that are dollars, of a National stamp TO POTTERS AND TO FARMERS upon them that does not lie If this is now abandoned the party has no principles on the most vital question of the time. On the same side are its most trusted present statesmen and leaders and a very large proportion, at the least, of its better

and most instructed element Which way shall we go, then, since we cannot go both ways? With its statesmen, or with its campfollowers? With its principles, or with its organizastampeded and graded by its enemies? In which direction lies the future of the party, if it is to have any future? And who are they who will control it hereafter, "when this tyranny shall be overpast"? Let no man be afraid to be right on this question, for it is the right that will triumph in the end, whether it reforms the party or de-

I shall therefore vote for Mr. McKinley. I am not a Republican and I never shall be. I do not believe n protection and I shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a deadly malady I cannot afford to reject the only physician who is in a situation to nelp me, because his political opinions are different from mine, or even because I think there are better time. I shall go further, and shall vote at the September election for the Republican candidate for Governor, I could not vote for any Democratic candidate however estimable his character and however sound his personal views who permits himself to be run on the Chicago platform of fraudulent money, more especially when those who have placed him in nomination have, at the dictation of the men obtained control at Chicago, ignominiously hauled down the flag they first hoisted for sound and honest money, and raised one directly to the contrary, which they have thus publicly admitted of the day. The amount of the majority at the Sep. tember election in Vermont may be of much signifi-It may inspirit or may discourage those who in other fields are bearing the burden and heat of the fight for the right. I wish my vote, since I can contribute nothing else, to be so cast as to count for

And if my voice, which does not trouble them often and will not trouble them long, should reach any of e with whom I have stood for so many years in exertions that we have a right to claim were disinterested because in our own State they were always hopeless, I should say to them: "Stand as you have for the best interests of your country. Let no man cajole you out of that proud consci you to blot a record that is your children's best in- dollar unless we have employment for our heritance."

Excuse, my dear sir, this long letter, which I have not time to make shorter, and believe me, very sin-

## TO SUCCEED HOKE SMITH.

EX-GOVERNOR DAVID R. FRANCIS OF MIS-SOURI APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 24.-President Cleveland announced to-night that David R. pointed Secretary of the Interior, vice Hoke say to Major McKinley, and what he would Smith, resigned, and that he will assume the duties of his office on September 1.

Washington, Aug. 24.-Secretary Hoke Smith will sever his connection with the Interior Department on Saturday next, August 20. He will devote this week to clearing up "odds and ends" and finally disposing of such departmental work as has been prepared under his direction and is ready for his signature.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.-David Rowland Francis was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Richmond. Ky., on October 1, 1850. Supplementing his common-school education in Kentucky, he was graduated from Washington University in this city in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of mercial life, he organized the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company, which is still one of the leading firms operating at the Merengages in or countenances that infamous and de- chants' Exchange. In 1883 he was elected vicepresident of the Exchange, and the following declared. The farmer is suffering to-day because year was chosen president. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland decrease competition, but a restoration of the elected Mayor overcoming a former Republican majority of

In 1888 he was elected Governor of Missouri by a large majority, and his wise conduct of the office is well remembered. Prior to the Chicago Convention of this year he was prominent in the ranks of the sound-money men, and took a leading part in the effort to beat back the rising tide of silver agitation. In 1876, Mr. Francis was wedded to Misa Jennie Perry of St. Louis, daughter of John D. Perry, president of the Laclede National Bank. Six boys were born of this

DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A YACHT. iam Bradley, all of Taunton, was capsized yesterday afternoon by a squall in the river at this point, and Eusils was drowned. O'Boyle nearly lost his life in trying to save Eusils, but succeeded in getting Bradley to the overturned boat, to which they clung, with Lind, until rescued from the shore. Hanranan swam

## AN AMERICAN EXPLORER'S FATE.

Washington, Aug. 24.-The State Department has received from Consul Jastremenski at Callao, Peru, a report regarding the rumored loss of an exploring party in the Inamburt River region led by an American named Cooper. Learning of the rumor which had been cabled to this country the Consul called on Consular Agent Meier at Hollende to transmit all the information he could secure. Meier forwarded to him a newspaper containing a letter from Puna dated

him a newspaper containing a letter from Puna dated July 24, announcing the return there of two Germans who had been with Cooper at the Santo Domingo mine, which they had reached July 10. Their report was substantially as follows:

The party, consisting of Cooper and seven others, after travellang for ten days along the Inamburi, lost all reckoning. For two more days they walked at random through the dense forests, and on the succeeding night, when in a half-familished state, they were aroused by the wild cries of savages belonging to the numerous Campa tribe. They had barely time to prepare for defence when the savages attacked them. The party fought with their rifles as best they could till, four of their number having fallen, the two Germans sought safety in flight. For some time as they made their way off in the darkness they heard the repeated cracks of Cooper's rifle, but it was their belief that he was finally captured by the savages.

The Consul is still engaged in investigating the occurrence.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A most diabolical and determined attempt at incendiarism is reported from Gahanna, this county. When Richard Lantz and his young wife, who are market gardeners, returned from market at 120 o'clock Sunday morning, they found a can of powder in their bedroom, to which a half-burned fuse was attached. The fuse had been ignited but a defect had caused it to go out. Half an hour later their barn was burned down. A rejected lover of Mrs. Lantz is suspected.

Van Buren, Ark., Aug. 24.—While sparring yesterday Emste Williams was hit on the left breast by William Clark and died immediately. Clark was examined by the Coroner, who acquitted him, the verdict being excusable homicide. Williams was a farmer and leaves a large family.

Calvert, Tex., Aug. 24.—The son and daughter of Martha McCullough, living in Milan County, were assussinated by some unknown person or persons Saturday evening. Only one shot was fired. They were sitting on the porch after dusk, when a fifte shot rang out. The bullet passed through the son's neck and plodged in the daughter's head.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24—A dispatch to State Mine Inspector Haseitine to-day says that the Jumbo mine at Oakdale, Athens County, is on fire and asking for his assistance. The fire is at the bottom of the shaft, and will be difficult to put out. No miners are shut in by the flames. It is a large mine and reported last month that it employed in miners. The loss will be great.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—W. N. Winans, a well-known drygoods dealer of this city, committed suicide at 3 o'clock this afternaon. He hired a rowboat, rowed out on the river and jumped into the water. The body was recovered. Winans was in financial trouble. He was about forty years of age and leaves a willow and one son.

a wildow and one son.

Leadville, Col., Aug. 24.—Up to noon to-day there was no material change in the situation at the mines where the strike is or progress. It is difficult to learn facts, as the newspaper correspondents are not allowed to get any news. The miners are armed and are on the lookout to prevent new men being brought in It new workers arrive serious trouble is inevitable.

Be helped by more consumers for his products, when the plant by Free-trade, but as I have shown he can be burt, and seriously burt by the free introduction of competing products into this country. Hetter a thousand times enlarge the markets for American products than to enlarge the mints for the silver product of the world. (Tremendous applause and cries of "You're right!"

Xou might just as well understand now the

M'KINLEY ADDRESSES TWO ENTHUSIAS.

TIC DELEGATIONS. EAST LIVERPOOL WAGE-EARNERS HEAR SOUND

MONEY AXIOMS-INCREASE OF WORK ALONE HELPS LABOR - YOU DON'T GET CONSUMERS

> THROUGH THE MINT, YOU GET THEM THROUGH THE FACTORIES." HE TELLS THE FARMERS FROM KNOX COUNTY.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 24.-Eight hundred citizens of East Liverpool, Ohio, under the au spices of the McKinley and Hobart Club of that city, called on Major McKinley this morn ing. East Liverpool is the centre of the pot tery industry in Ohio, and most of the men !! the delegation were workingmen from the pot physicians than he, if they could only be had in and marched up the streets with flags flying and bands playing. The spokesman was intro duced by William Surls, the marshal of the day, The spokesman was U. V. Blake, a potter, who works at the bench. He made an excellent address to Major McKinley, congratulating him on the fact that he had remained a true and steadfast advocate of protection principles, and Ohio were enthusiastic in his support. Three rousing cheers were given for Major McKinley before he was permitted to speak.

Major McKinley spoke with great vigor. He said that twenty years ago he faced an East Liverpool audience for the first time, and that then, as now, he was speaking for protection sound money. He then described present conditions, comparing them with those which existed under the Harrison Administration The way to help labor, declared Major McKinley, is to provide it with steady work and good wages, and then have those good wages always paid in good money, as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its flag. "No matter what kind of money we have, we cannot get it without work-whether it is poor or good-gold or silver. We cannot get one hands and heads."

This sentiment was greeted with prolonged

A short time after the East Liverpool workingmen departed a large delegation of farmers from Knox County, Ohio marched up to the McKinley residence. They were most warmly greeted along their line of march. It was the first delegation composed entirely of farmers which has visited Major McKinley since his nomination, and there was uncommon interest on the part of the citizens of Canton, trrespective of party, to hear what the farmers would say to them, for, in this State, as elsewhere, the farmers have been deeply interested in the discussion of the silver question.

### KNOX COUNTY PROTESTATIONS.

Their spokesman, H. D. Critchfield, explained in his address to Major McKinley that Knox County is a typical agricultural community of the Central States, and that it contains men of all shades of opinion. The Populists have been active there, he said, and still are, "but we are here to assure you, Major McKinley, that the vote of every Republican and some of the Democrats of the county will be cast for you."

When Major McKinley stepped upon the chair to speak the 500 farmers who faced him cheered long and lustily. Major McKinley spoke with deliberation at first, reading from typewritten His speech was full of points which were earnestly applauded. Depression in agriculture always follows low tariff legislation, he the number of his competitors has increased and his best customers are out of work. "We cannot The following year he was protective policy will give work to your customers." Major McKinley spoke of the reciprocity and showed what the farmer had lost in foreign markets. Free silver, he said, will not cure overproduction, nor underconsumption. "You don't get consumers through the mint, you get them through the factories." These sentiments were loudly cheered. The delegation was one of the most enthusiastic that has ever visited Canton, and gave evidence of the deepest interest in the discussion of the money and tariff ques-tions. Major McKinley's speech was carefully prepared:

prepared:

I am glad especially to meet the farmers of Knox County, for the farmers of the United States are the most conservative force in our citizenship and in our civilization (applause), a force that has always stood for good government, for country, for liberty and for honesty. (Great applause.)

Whatever the farmer is suffering from to-day is because of his competitors having increased in numbers, and because his best customers are out of work. (Applause, and cries of "You're right.") I do not know that we can decrease the number of our competitors, but with the adoption of a true American Protective policy we can set your best customers to work. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!") We have suffered in our foreign trade, and we have suffered in our domestic trade. The farmers have suffered in their expert trade, and they have likewise suffered in the home market.

WHY IT NO LONGER PAYS TO RAISE SHEEP.

WHY IT NO LONGER PAYS TO RAISE SHEEP Under the Republican tariff of 1890 we imported in 1885 111,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at over \$13,000,000. In 1895, under the Democratic tariff law, we imported 248,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$33,070,000. Nearly \$30,000,000 worth more of wool was imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law in 1894. The imports of woollen goods in 1893 amounted to \$16.800,ports of wooden goods in 1823 and 1820.

200, and those of 1825 to \$7.534,000. From the reports of the Treasury Department at Washington we find that there were 4.273,000 sheep in the United States in 1822, valued at \$125,000,000. On January 1, 1896, there were 38,285,000 sheep in the United States, valued at \$25,000,000 and derease of \$2,000,000 in the number of heep and of \$20,000,000 in value; \$2,200,000 worth more of shoddy was imported under the Democratic tariff law than under the Republican tariff law. In woollen goods the difference is more than \$20,000,000 in favor of the foreign manufacturer and against the domestic producer. The total loss in these three items to the American wool-growe: and the ware-earner in American wool growe: and the ware-earner in American wool manufactories is more than \$2,000,000. Is it any wonder, my fellow-citizens, that sheep husbandry is no longer profitable? So with other agricultural products. During the last seventeen months of the Republican tariff law there were imported in this country 140,000 tons of hay and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 373,000 tons.

WHERE FOREIGN PRODUCERS GAIN.

The Wilson law gave the foreign producers a market for 232,000 tons more than they had en-loyed in the last seventeen months under the Republican tariff law. This loss exceeds £.00.000.
The total wheat, rye, burley cats and corn crops for 1895 amounted to 2.55,50.000 bushels. The total of this product exported was 182,386,000 bushels, or a little less than 4 per cent of the total product annually, and more than 95 per cent was consumed at home. The great bulk was consumed by your fellow-citizens, your own natural consumers and customers. In 1891-82 we exported \$1,420,000,000 worth of agricultural products. In 1895-56, the first two years under the Democratic tariff law, we exported \$1,121,000,000 worth. We exported, therefore, £35,600,000 worth less in the two years under the Democratic tariff law. Depression in agriculture has always followed low tariff legislation. It was so after the tariff of 1894 (Appliance). Can the farmer be helped by free colonse of silver? (Cries of "No! No! No!") No. forever no, my fellow-citizens. (Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")
EVILS OF FREE SILVER TO THE FARMER.

WHERE FOREIGN PRODUCERS GAIN

EVILS OF FREE SILVER TO THE FARMER EVILS OF FREE SILVER TO THE FARMER.

He cannot be helped because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through an inflation of the currency the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before. (Cries. of "That's right, Major.") He would not get any more real value for his grain than he gets now, and would suffer from the general demoralization which would follow the free coinage of silver. You cannot help the farmer by more coinage of silver, he can only be helped by more consumers for his products. You cannot nelp him by Free-trade, but as I have shown he can be hurt, and seriously hurt, by the